history. Lieut. F. V. Greene, in his "Campaigns of the Mississippi," thus briefly summarizes Grant's operations: "It was now 18 days since Grant had secured a footing on the east bank of the Mississippi by the battle of Port Gibson. In that time he had marched about 200 miles, and by keeping his army together had defeated the enemy's scattered detachments in four engagements-at Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, and Big Black, all fought within six days; he had inflicted a loss upon them of 8,000 in killed, wounded and missing, had captured 88 pieces of their artillery, and finally had driven them into the narrow defenses of Vicksburg, causing their outworks at Haines's Bluff, Warrenton and Grand Gulf to be abandoned, and establishing his own base on the Yazoo River in easy and safe reach of his gunboats and transports. He had not only prevented the junction of the enemy's detachments, but had still further scattered their forces, so that they had fully 1,400 less men available in Vicksburg at the close of this period than at the beginning. During these 18 days Grant's men had but five days' rations, having lived for the rest on the country; their own losses had been a little less than 3,500. We must go back to the campaigns of Napoleon to find equally brilliant results accomplished in the same space of time with such small loss."

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG. From the time Pemberton and his army were caged in Vicksburg there followed the regular details of a siege, Grant himself exercising the closest supervision of all the bombardments, parallels, mines, and approaches. The siege continued until July 3, when Pemberton sent a flag of truce with a be appointed to arrange terms for capitulation. Grant declined to appoint commissioners, and said his terms were an uncondiinterview, which was granted, but nothing resulted save that Grant said he would formulate his terms and send them by 10 o'clock that night. Grant modified his terms somewhat, and finally agreed to parole know that I will find time just now.

Your friend, U. S. GRANT, the entire rebel army, allowing it to march out with its colors and stack its arms, provided the troops marched back again and remained within the lines until duly paroled. These terms were accepted by Pemberton, and at 10 a. m. on July 4, 1863, Gen. Grant rode into Vicksburg and took possession of the city. McPherson and Logan rode with him, and Logan's Division was marched in to occupy the place.

While Grant was accused of undue lenity by some, the capture of Vicksburg-after so long a struggle; after so many disastrous city-raised the successful General to the Government authorities and the people. LINCOLN'S THANKS.

of thanks, "in grateful acknowledgment for source of the sourc the almost inestimable service you have near, and Gen. McPherson in too subordinate a done the country." He added: "I wish to capacity to influence you. say a word further. When you first reached the vicinity of Vicksburg, I thought you elements that presented themselves at every point should do what you finally did-march the but that victory admitted the ray of light which troops across the neck, run the batteries with the transports, and thus go below; and I the great prototype Washington; as unselfish, kind-never had any faith, except a general hope the relation of the great prototype Washington; as unselfish, kind-never had any faith, except a general hope that you knew better than I, that the Yazoo Pass expedition, and the like, could succeed. When you got below and took Port Gibson, Grand Gulf and vicinity, I thought you should go down the river and join Gen. Banks; and when you turned northward, east of the Big Black, I feared it was a mistake. I now wish to make a personal acknowledgment that you were right and I

was wrong." Grant's head was not turned by the praise that was heaped upon him and he kept right Johnston at Jackson, which he did effectually and forced that General to retreat. Grant then had a season of rest, and received a visit from his wife at his headquarters,

ORDERED TO CHATTANOOGA.

Grant was not in active service again until he was ordered to Chattanooga in October, and given command of all the troops iu the Departments of the Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee. This was after the battle of Chickamauga and while Rosecrans was be- of Charleston and Richmond and the impoverished sieged by Bragg in Chattanooga, and Grant | coast of the Atlantic. was instructed to relieve Rosecrans. Grant arrived at Chattanooga on Oct. 23, and at once took command of what he designated as the "Military Division of the Mississippi." He Whether the plan of the brilliant campaign Missionary Ridge and the utter rout of Bragg, the march upon Knoxville and the relief of Burnside, which was afterwards from one locality for the relief of those in tion of Grant, or had been partly formed by break it up, and to get into the interior of the Rosecrans and was utilized and elaborated enemy's country as far as you can, inflicting any rate, it was executed by Grant, and he reaped the benefit of its success.

## A GRAND CAMPAIGN.

The incidents of the engagement about Chattanooga were so dramatic that they have been described most graphically by all who operations." have written of the war, and have been immortalized by the beautiful diction of poetry. Hooker's glorious charge along the slopes of Lookout Mountain, known as the battle tack the army of Gen. Lee with the Army of to Richmond had been re-enforced by Beaureof the East.

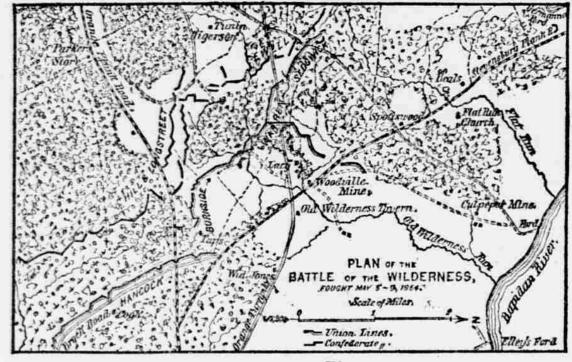
PROMOTED TO LIEUTENANT-GENERAL. Quartermaster-General Meigs, in an elaborate dispatch describing the engagement, declared that "perhaps not so well-directed, well-ordered a battle had taken place during well-ordered a battle had taken place during the engagement, declared that "perhaps not so well-directed, while it had repulsed the efforts of the Govern-did so in the face of the protest of the Govern-did so in the face of the great protest of the Govern-did so in the face of the great protest of the Govern-did so in the face of the great protest of the Govern-did so in the face of the great protest of the Govern-did so in the face of the great protest of the Govern-did so in the face of the great protest of the Govern-did so in the face of the great protest of the Govern-did so in the face of the great protest of the Govern-did so in the face of the great protest of the Govern-did so in the face of the Govern-did so in the face of the great protest of the Govern-did so in the face of the great protest of the Govern-did so in the face of the great protest of the Govern-did great protest of th well-ordered a battle had taken place during the war." Grant's fame was now at its proach Richmond, this army Grant proposed to ment authorities that Washington should not highest. Congress voted him a gold medal. the Legislatures of several States passed objective point was Richmond, the Capital of the Confederacy; but he must first crush the that time had lost 54,557 in killed and wounded that time had lost 54,557 in killed and wounded tenant-General, which only Washington had Army of Northern Virginia, which effect- and missing, while the losses of the enemy were filled (Scott only holding that rank by bre- ively covered that city, lying on the south about 32,000. With every change, however, vet), was received, and he was appointed bank of the Rapidan, and commanded by the Grant had gone one stride nearer Richmond, and confirmed to that office. In all his most skillful of the rebel Generals. Before and he still had nearly 100,000 men. In regard operations three traits of character-to which | coming East Grant had expressed the opinion | to this change of his line one able military his successes had been due-shone out conspicuously. Grant rarely mistook his men. or failed to choose for every task leaders amply qualified to execute it. He possessed the genius, simply, of common sense, and was route, and at midnight on May 3, after having invariably calm, cool and clearheaded, even | made all his preparations, the Army of the in his moods of most audacious undertaking. Potomac moved across the Rapidan. Sherman's Lastly, his determination to conquer at advance was commenced on May 5. whatever cost was invincible-not to be daunted by any risk, not to be turned back by any slaughter.

With his appointment as Lieutenant-Gen- | which was strong by nature and had been made eral, on March 2, 1864, Grant was ordered to additionally so by the defenses thrown up, so Washington to take command and control | that a direct attack upon him was out of the of the entire Union forces.

## HIS RELATIONS TO SHERMAN.

Before commencing with Grant's career as Lieutenant-General, it is not inappropriate to give his letter to Sherman and that officer's reply. Both are thoroughly characteristic of the two men-the one modestly depreciating his own merits and acknowledging the assistance received from his subordinates, and the other frank, impulsive, and thoroughly loyal to his superior and friend. These letters are taken from Sherman's "Memoirs," and are as follows:

[Private.] DEAR SHERMAN: The bill reviving the grade o Lieutenant-General in the Army has become a law



BATTLEFIELD OF THE WILDERNESS.

and my name has been sent to the Senate for the ; I now receive orders to report at Washington immediately, in person, which indicates either a confirmation or a likelihood of confirmation. I start in the morning to comply with the order, but I shall say very distinctly on my arrival there that I shall accept no appointment which will require me to make that city my headquarters. This, how-ever, is not what I started out to write about. While I have been eminently successful in this war, in at least gaining the confidence of the public, no one feels more than I how much of this suc-

whom it has been my good fortune to have occupying subordinate positions under me.

There are many officers to whom these remarks are applicable to a greater or less degree, propornate to their ability as soldiers; but what I want letter to Grant, proposing that commissioners is to express my thanks to you and McPherson, as the men to whom, above all others, I feel indebted for what I have had of success. How far your advice and suggestions have been of assistance, you know. How far your execution of whatever has tional surrender. Pemberton asked for an been given you to do entitles you to the reward I am receiving, you cannot know as well as I do. 1 feel all the gratitude this letter would express, giving it the most flattering construction. The word you I use in the plural, intending it for McPherson also. I should write to him, and will some day, but, starting in the morning, I do not Major-General.

> SHERMAN TO GRANT. [Private and Confidential.]

NEAR MEMPHIS, March 10, 1864. DEAR GENERAL: I have your more than kind and characteristic letter of the 4th, and will send a copy of it to Gen. McPherson at once.
You do yourself injustice and us too much honor in assigning to us so large a share of the merits which have led to your high advancement. I know you approve the friendship I have ever professed to

you, and will permit me to continue as heretofore to manifest it on all proper occasions.
You are now Washington's legitimate successor and occupy a position of almost dangerous elevafailures, and with such a brilliant campaign | and occupy a position of aimost danger failures, and with such a brilliant campaign | tion; but if you can continue as heretofore to be just preceding the formal investment of the yourself, simple, honest and unpretending, you will enjoy through life the respect and love of friends, and the homage of millions of human bevery highest point in the estimation of the ings who will award to you a large share for securing to them and their descendants a government of law and stability.

I repeat, you do Gen. McPherson and myself too President Lincoln addressed him a letter | much honor. At Belmont you manifested your Until you had won Donelson I confess I was almost cowed by the terrible array of anarchical

> have followed ever since. I believe you are as brave, patriotic and just a chief characteristic in your nature is the simple faith in success you have always manifested, which I can liken to nothing else than the faith a Christian

has in his Savior. This faith gave you victory at Shiloh and Vicks. burg. Also, when you have completed your preparations you go into battle without hesitation, as at Chattanooga-no doubts, no reserve; and I tell you that it was this that made us act with confidence I knew wherever I was that you thought of me, and if I got in a tight place you would come-if My only points of doubt were as to your knowl-

edge of grand strategy, and of books of science and history; but I confess your common sense seems to have supplied all this. Now as to the future. Do not stay in Washington. on with his work, sending Sherman, on the | Halleck is better qualified than you are to stand very day of the surrender, off to attack the buffets of intrigue and policy. Come out West; us make it dead-sure, and I tell you the Atlantic slope and Pacific shores will follow its destiny as

sure as the limbs of a tree live or die with the main We have done much; still much remains to be seeing her for the first time since the out- done. Time and time's influences are all with us; we could almost afford to sit still and let these in fluences work. Even in the secoded States your word now would go further than a President's

proclamation or an Act of Congress. For God's sake and for your country's sake, come out of Washington! I foretold to Gen. Halleck be-fore he left Corinth the inevitable result to him, and I now exhort you to come out West. Here lies the seat of the coming empire; and from the West, when our task is done, we will make short work

Your sincere friend, W. T. SHERMAN. ASSUMES COMMAND OF ALL THE ARMIES. After Gen. Grant had received his commission as Lieutenant-General at the hands of President Lincoln he issued his first General immediately ordered Sherman to bring his Order, dated March 17, assuming command of force to his assistance and prepared to attack | the Armies of the United States and announc-Bragg and drive him. He was induced to | ing that his headquarters would be in the field expedite this movement from the belief that | with the Army of the Potomac. This was the Burnside was in sore need of assistance, be- first time during the war that all the Union ing hemmed in at Knoxville by Longstreet. forces had been commanded by any one General in the field. Grant immediately proceeded which followed-including the battle of to map out the work of the different armies for the campaigns when the Spring should open. He proposed to keep the enemy busy at every | the impregnable rifle-pits at Cold Harbor, point, so that in no case could be detach troops an assault on which cost Gen. Grant the loss of learned was never in the direful straits that another. He directed Banks to return from | with a view to carry the defenses of the Chickhad been represented, together with the de- the Red River to New Orleans, and then profeat of Longstreet and the sending him in | ceed against Mobile. To Sherman was assigned | days Gen. Grant determined to change his line retreat back into Virginia-was the concep- the task "to move against Johnston's army, to of operations to the south side of the James by Grant, has been a question of dispute. At all the damage you can against their war resources." In his letter to Sherman, Grant, after giving the above instructions, continues: "I do not propose to lay down for you a plan of campaign, but simply to lay down the work it is desirable to have done, and leave you free to execute it in your own way. Submit to me, however, as early as you can your plan of

MOVING AGAINST LEE. Another force under Sigel was to operate in West Virginia, while Grant himself was to atabove the clouds; Thomas's splendid advance | the Potomac. Grant, by the whole bent of his | gard's troops, which had come up from Charleson Bragg's center up the hights of Mission | nature, was committed to vigorous action, and Ridge, and the grand work of Sherman, are he at once resolved upon a gigantic aggressive back, so that they were hemmed in at Bermuda events that stand out prominently in the his- system that should embrace simultaneous blows | Hundreds, where, as he himself expressed it, tory of the war, and are not surpassed, if upon the enemy at every point, keeping up equalled, by any achievements of the army | what he designated as a "continuous hammering" with the object of crushing out the Con- proved unfortunate, he having been defeated federate armies. As Lee's army was the main by the rebels in an engagement at New Market reliance of the Confederacy; as it was this force and harassed by guerrillas, and having active the Southside and Danville Railwhich had for three years kept the Government complished nothing save the destruction of roads. Two corps of the Army of the Potomac will his flank. He made the attack with great destroy by vigorous and persistent attacks be uncovered, but he knew that this change with superior numbers. Of course, Grant's | was absolutely necessary. He had fought Lee that the proper route to Richmond was by a writer says: transfer of the army to the Peninsula, or the south side of the James River, but after he assumed command, probably because that would uncover Washington, he selected the overland

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN. Lee's army occupied a line along the bluffs that skirt the south bank of the Rapidan, question. Grant proposed to turn Lee's right flank, and by the morning of the 5th of May he had 100,000 men across the river without any interruption from the enemy. The line of march of the Army of the Potomac then led through a region known as the Wilderness. which extends a considerable distance southward from the river and westward as far as

Mine Run. Grant hoped that, the Confederates' right being turned, he would be able to mask his march Ing turned, he would be able to mask his march through the Wilderness, and then, by a rapid advance toward Gordonsville, plant himself between the rebel army and Richmond. Lee, however, instead of falling back on finding his flank turned, adopted the bold and skillful plan of concentrating his forces to meet Grant in the Wilderness and shut him up there. He sue-

ceeded in getting up his troops, took the initiative, and forced the battle of the Wilderness. which lasted for two days, and which resulted in a loss to the Union forces of over 15,000, and to the rebels of about 12,000. Swinton, in his "Story of the Grand Army,"

says of this battle as follows: The battle of the Wilderness is scarcely to be judged as an ordinary battle. It will happen in the course as in the beginning of every war, that there occur actions in which ulterior purposes and the combinations of a military program play very little part, but which are simply trials of strength. The battle of the Wilderness was such a mortal combat—a combat in which the adversaries aimed each cospectively at a result that should be decisto crush the campaign in the inception by drilling the Army of the Potomac across the Rapidan; Grant, to destroy Lee. Out of this flerce determination came a close and deadly grapple of the two armies—a battle terrible and indescribable in those gloomy woods. There is something horrible, yet fascinating, in the mystery shrouding this strangest of battles ever fought—a battle which no man could see, and whose progress could only be followed by the ear, as the sharp and crackling volleys of musketry and the alternate

the most hearty welcome. Those who had felt the utmost anxiety for the safety of the National Capital now took heart, and all fear was past. The Sixth Corps was soon followed by the Nineteenth Corps, and Early was driven back only to meet Sheridan in the Valley, who signally defeated him at Winchester, then at Fisher's Hill, and finally at Cedar Creek, where he was utterly routed, which put an end to all Confederate operations in the Valley. While these operations were being made in Virginia, Mobile had been occupied by Farragut and Canby. Sherman had captured Atlanta, and then commencing his famous march to the sea had traversed the State of Georgia, subsisting upon the country of the enemy and laying waste everything in his path, and had reached Savannah on the coast, occupying that | The reserves of the Ninth Corps should be massed city. The expedition under Gen. Terry had captured Fort Fisher, on the North Carolina coast, thus closing the last port of the Confederacy,

and Johnston, with his army, had retreated to North Carolina, followed by the victorious Sherman. Thus the opening of 1865 found the Confederates in sore distress. When Sherman reached Goldsborough, on March 23, 1865, he had a clear course to Petersburg, only 150 miles distant, but Grant did not desire him to unite with his own forces, fearing that Lee would abandon Petersburg and Richmond; but he to prevent him from joining Lee. He also ordered Sheridan to make another cavalry raid with a view to severing all the remaining communications of the Confederates. That gallant officer ably fulfilled the duty entrusted to him, first attacking Early at Waynesboro', capturing two-thirds of his army, with most of its artillery trains and colors; then striking Charlottesville, where he destroyed the railroad destroyed the canal, and rounding the left of Lee's army, and putting the Pamunkey between him and the Confederate forces, he proceeded towards the York, breaking up all the railroad tracks and bridges; then, after reaching White House and refitting, he moved across the Peninsula to James River, which he crossed

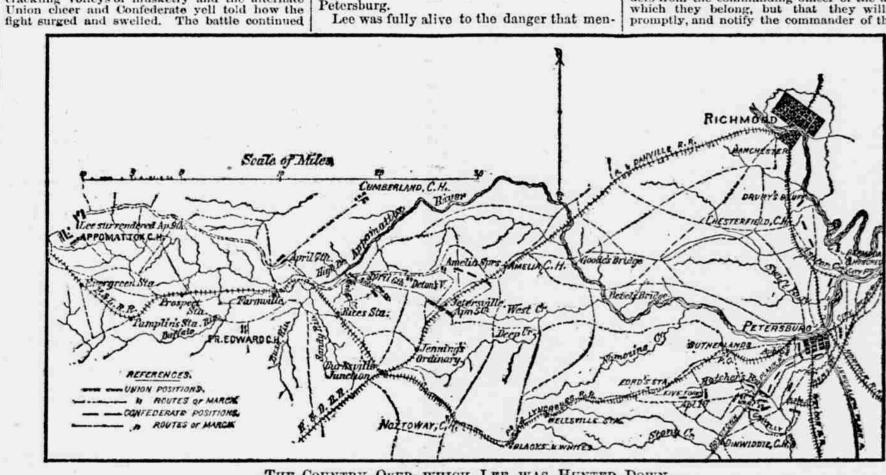
Petersburg.

and out Seventh street they were greeted with structed to do all the damage possible to the the most hearty welcome. Those who had felt triangle of roads between Hicksford, Weldon, and Gaston. The railroad bridge at Weldon being fitted up for the passage of carriages, it might be practicable to destroy any accumulation of supplies the enemy may have collected south of the Roanoke. All the troops will move with four days, rations in haversacks, and eight days' in wagons. To avoid as much hauling as possible, and to give the Army of the James the same number of days' supply with the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Ord will direct his Commissary and Quartermaster to have | nist's escape, and the Fifth Corps was already sufficient supplies delivered at the terminus of the roads to fill up in passing. Sixty rounds of ammunition per man will be taken in wagons, and as much grain as the transportation on hand will carry, after taking the specified amount of other supplies. The densely wooded country in which the army has to operate making the use of much artillery impracticable, the amount taken with the army will be reduced to six or eight guns to each division, at the option of the army commanders.

All necessary preparations for carrying these directions into operation may be commenced at once. as much as possible. Whilst I would not now or-der an unconditional attack on the enemy's line by them, they should be ready, and should make the attack, if the enemy weakens his line in their front, without waiting for orders. In case they carry the line, then the whole of the Ninth Corps could fol-low up, so as to join or co-operate with the balance of the army. To prepare for this, the Ninth Corps will have rations issued to them, same as the balance of the army. Gen. Weitzel will keep vigilant watch upon his front, and if found at all practicable to break through at any point he will do so. A success north of the James should be followed up with great promptness. An attack will not be feasible unless it is found that the enemy has dedirected him to occupy Johnston's army, so as tached largely. In that case it may be regarded as evident that the enemy are relying upon their local reserves principally for the defense of Richmond. Preparations may be made for abandoning all the line north of the James, except inclosed works—only to be abandoned, however, after a break is

made in the lines of the enemy. By these instructions a large part of the armies enemy, knowing this, may, as an only chance, strip their lines to the merest skeleton, in the hope of advantage not being taken of it, whilst they toward Lynchburg and Richmond. He next have everything against the moving column, and return. It cannot be impressed too strongly upon commanders of troops left in the trenches not to allow this to occur without taking advantage of it. if he does so, might be regarded as almost conclu sive evidence of such a weakening of his lines. I would have it particularly enjoined upon corps commanders that, in case of an attack from the enemy, those not attacked are not to wait for orat Jones's Landing, and joined the army before Petersburg.

Lee was fully alive to the danger that men
ders from the commanding officer of the army to which they belong, but that they will move promptly, and notify the commander of their ac-



THE COUNTRY OVER WHICH LEE WAS HUNTED DOWN.

batant that it decided nothing. It was in every re- of Richmond and Petersburg and effect a juncspect a drawn battle; and its only result appeared n the tens of thousands of dead and wounded in blue and gray that lay in the thick woods.

BADLY DISAPPOINTED at this result, for he had imagined that the Army of the Potomac had never been fought to its uttermost, and that by one well-directed blow he would be able to finish Lee's army, or so seriously cripple it that its complete destruction could be attended to at his leisure. He was grievously mistaken; and his continuous hammering, while not producing the highest results, had yet gained some advantages. His losses were about three to every two of the enemy. Grant, therefore, determined to move southward and get between Lee's army and Richmond by a movement upon Spottsylvania Court-house. Lee, however, detected his movement, and his forces reached Spottsylvania Court-house before those of Grant. Another with great valor, and Hancock's Corps gaining | tions, the full text of his order to Gen. Meade | possession of a salient in the center of the rebel | is given: line, which it held, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of Lee to recapture it. Just here was perhaps one of the fiercest and most deadly struggles during the war, but every sally of the

the salient. It was in announcing this success that Gen. Grant concluded with the now historic expression, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer." FIGHTING AT SPOTTSYLVANIA. Grant's success, however, was only partial. The enemy retired within his lines, and after 12 days of effort the carrying of his position was seen to be hopeless by Grant, who resolved upon another turning operation. He found Lee strongly intrenched between the North and South Anna Rivers, where another obstinate, but indecisive battle was fought. A fourth advance by the left brought Grant before over 13,000. Siege operations were begun here

Confederates was repulsed, and Hancock held

BUTLER'S MOVEMENT.

ahominy by regular approaches, but after a few

In the meantime, while Grant with the Army of the Potomac had been "hammering continuously" at Lee, Gen. Butler, with his force of about 30,000 men, had established himself at Bermuda Hundreds, a neck of land formed by tho winding and tortuous course of the James and Appomattox Rivers. Butler's instructions from Grant prescribed Richmond as his objective point; but his operations were to be contingent upon the results achieved by the Army of the Potomac. He made an attack on Petersburg, but the feeble garrison holding that key ton, and Butler's force was repulsed and driven he was bottled up and hermetically sealed. Sigel's trip in the Shenandoah Valley had

Gen. Grant manifested as much moral firmness in adopting a line of action which, adverse though it was to the wishes of his Government, he felt to be prescribed by the highest military considerations, as he showed ability in executing this difficult operation. The measure itself was not only entirely conformable to the true principles of war, but its execution reflects high credit on the commander and merits the closest study.

CHANGE OF BASE. With the change of base came first the assaults on Petersburg, which resulted only in loss to the Union soldiers; then the miserable mine fiasco, and the long and tedious siege, varied by the movements to Deep Bottom, the Weldon Railroad, the action at Ream's Station and turning movements against the beleaguered city, none of which realized any pronounced

EARLY'S RAID. Lee, in the meantime, sent a force under Early north into Maryland, and which came down before Washington, causing great fear for the safety of that city, for at the time of the appearance of the enemy on the Seventh Street Road the defenses were but poorly manned.

tion with Johnston on the Danville line. He proposed to move by the south side of the Appomattox to Amelia Court-house, which was the shortest line for him, but as Grant's left approached so near the Cox road, on which he was to march, as to render his withdrawal a perilous operation, the Confederate commander resolved to assume the offensive and strike a sudden blow on Grant's lines that would make it necessary for the Lieutenant-General to withdraw his left, which would completely relieve Lee's proposed line of retreat. Lee, therefore, made his initiative attack on Fort Stedman, but was driven back, failing to carry the Union lines, although he gained a temporary success at the outset. This was on the 25th of March, and the assault of Lee, though brilliant, realized no advantage, while it entailed a loss which he could ill afford. Gen. Grant had fixed the 29th of March as the day on which he would open his campaign, terrible battle ensued, both armies fighting and to show the details of his plan of opera-

> THE LAST CAMPAIGN. CITY POINT, VA., March 24, 1865.

two days; yet such was the mettle of each com- | aced him, and resolved to abandon the defense | tion. I would also enjoin the same action on the part of division commanders when other parts of their corps are engaged. In like manner, I would urge the importance of following up a repulse of the enemy. U. S. GEANT. Lieutenant-General. Mai.-Gens, MEADE, ORD AND SHERIDAN. REGINNING THE MOVEMENT. The movement was commenced on the morning of the 29th of March, the corps of Warren and Humphreys moving across Hatcher's Run.

and Sheridan that night occupied Dinwiddie Court-house, six miles southwest of where the Court-house, six miles southwest of where the troops of Warren and Humphreys lay on their arms. The next morning Sheridan was to cut loose and start on his expedition against the Southside and Danville Railroads, but Grant troops of Warren and Humphreys lay on their altered his plans and that night wrote to Sheridan as follows: "I now feel like ending the matter, if it is possible to do so, before going armies. back. I do not want you, therefore, to cut loose and go after the enemy's roads at present. In the morning push around the enemy and get | and next morning he replied in these terms: onto his right rear. We will act altogether as one army here until it is seen what can be done with the enemy."

The 30th and 31st of March were rainy days and interfered somewhat with the progress of Gen. Grant's troops, but there was a brief ening against Richmond will be moved by our left gagement at Hatcher's Run and then the occufor the double purpose of turning the enemy out of | pation of Five Forks by Deveus's Division,



THE SURRENDER OF LEE.

his present position around Petersburg, and to in- | which, however, was afterwards driven out, The cavalry under Gen. Sheridan, joined by the crossing the Nottoway, and west with the whole column before reaching Stony Creek. Gen. Sheri-dan will then move independently, under other in-structions which will be given him. All dismounted cavalry belonging to the Army of the Potomac and the dismounted tavalry from the Middle Military Division, not organized for guarding property belonging to their arm of service, will report to Brig.—Gen. Benham, to be added to the defense of City Point. Maj.—Gen. Parke will be left in command of all the army left for holding the lines about Petersburg and City Point subject, of course, to orders from the commander of the Army of the Potomac. The Ninth Corps will be left intent to hold the present the Ninth Corps will be left intent to hold the present the Ninth Corps will be left intent to hold the present the Ninth Corps will be left intent to hold the present the Ninth Corps will be left intent to hold the present the Ninth Corps will be left intent to hold the present the Ninth Corps will be left intent to hold the present the Ninth Corps will be left intent to hold the present the Ninth Corps will be left intent to hold the present the Ninth Corps will be left intent to hold the present the Ninth Corps will be left intent to hold the present the Ninth Corps will be left in the Ninth Corps will be left intent to hold the present the Ninth Corps will be left in the Ninth Corps will be left intent to hold the present the Ninth Corps will be left intent to hold the present the Ninth Corps will be left in the Ninth Corps The Ninth Corps will be left intact to hold the presand one colored, or so much of them as he can, and

hold his present lines, and march for the present left of the Army of the Potomac. In the absence of further orders, or entil further orders are given, the strong inclosed works, the most salient and white divisions will follow the left column of the Army of the Potomac, and the colored division the right column. During the movement, Maj.-Gen. Weitzel will be left in command of all the forces remaining behind from the Army of the James.

The movement of troops from the Army of the James will commence on the night of the 31st inst. Gen. Ord will leave behind the minimum number of cavalry necessary for picket-duty, in the absence of the main army. A cavalry expedition from Gen. Ord's command will also be started from Suffolk, to leave there on Saturday, the 1st of April, under Col.

sure the success of the cavalry under Gen. Sheridan, and Lee struck a blow at Sheridan's cavalry, which had gained a position that was menacing be moved at first in two columns, taking the two vigor, but Sheridan, re-enforced, resisted federates from two temporary lines, and at 2 division now under Gen. Davies, will move at the same time by the Weldon road and the Jerusalem their works at Five Forks. Before night he plank road, turning west from the latter before attacked the Confederates from every point, the works were carried, and the divisions of Pickett and Johnson fled westward from Five Forks, pursued by the cavalry of Merritt

next day assaulted Lee's center from the Appo-The Ninth Corps will be left intact to hold the present line of works, so dong as the whole line now occupied by us is held. If, however, the troops to the left of the Niith Corps are withdrawn, then the left of the corps may be thrown back so as to occupy the position held by the army prior to the capture of the Weldon road. All troops to the left of the Ninth Corps will be in readiness to move at the shortest notice by such route as may be designated when the order is given.

Gen. Ord will detablished divisions, two white and one colored by so much of them as he can and one colored by so much of them as he can and one colored by so many the carried the outer line of intrenchments, but found the inner cordon so strong that he could not force them. Wright carried everything before him, sweeping to the left down the Confederate intrenchments, capturing many guns and several thousand prisoners. A part of Ord's command joined Wright and aided in his succommand joined Wright and aided in his suc-



operating against Richmond is left behind. The The very fact of the enemy coming out to attack,

line of retreat, viz., up the Appomattox, parallel with the Southside Railroad and westward to the Danville line; but Grant had already made disposition of his forces to prevent his antagoat Sutherland's Station, on the Southside Railroad, 10 miles west of Petersburg, and Sheridan with his cavalry was at Ford's, 10 miles further west. Lee commenced his evacuation on the night of April 2, marched his forces rapidly during the night in the direction of Chester field Court-house, on the north bank of the Appomattox, and when the Union troops entered Petersburg the next day he was 16 miles away. Lee actually hoped to make a successful retreat, to escape entirely from Grant's army, and to join Johnston.

PURSUIT OF LEE.

commanding south of Petersburg, and after a

Lee now determined to abandon Petersburg

and Richmond, and notified the Confederate

authorities to that effect. There was but one

severe struggle captured them.

Grant, however, at once commenced a vigorous pursuit, and when Lee reached Amelia Court-house and found that large supplies of commissary and quartermaster stores, which he had ordered should meet him there, had been taken on to Richmond, he became paralyzed. He, however, kept his march, having his wagon train and Ewell's Corps captured by Sheridan on the 6th, and on the 8th Sheridan, who had reached Appomattox Station on the Lynchburg Railroad, five miles south of Appomattox Court-house, captured four trains of cars loaded with supplies for the starving Confederates, drove the rear-guard of Lee's army back to Appomattox Court-house, and planted his own force directly in front of Lee and on his line of retreat. Lee next morning attempted to cut his way through Sheridan's lines, but that officer, who had been reenforced by the Army of the James, and who had personally arrived at Appomattox Station, directed his cavalry to fall back, gradually resisting the enemy so as to give the infantry time to form. This was done, and when the Confederates saw the advancing bayonets they began to give ground. Sheridan was just about to charge the enemy's left flank when a white flag appeared, and a letter from Gen. Lee requesting a suspension of hostilities looking to a surrender and an interview with Gen. Grant.

SUMMONS TO SURRENDER. Two days before Gen. Grant had addressed to Gen. Lee the following communication:

April 7, 1865. GENERAL: The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States Army known as the Army of Northern Virginia, U. S. GRANT.

Gen. R. E. LEE. Lieutenant-General. To this on the same night Gen. Lee replied as follows:

GENERAL: I have received your note of this date. Though not entertaining the opinion you express on the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood; and, therefore, before considering your proposition ask the terms you will offer on conditi B. E. LEE, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT. On the next day Gen. Grant continued the

correspondence, stating his terms:

April 8, 1865. GENERAL: Your note of last ev mine of the same date, asking the conditions on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received. In reply I would say that, peace being my great desire, there is but one condition I would insist upon, viz., that the men and officers surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms again against the Govern ment of the United States until properly exchanged I will meet you, or will designate officers to meet any officers you might name for the same purpose at any point agreeable to you for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the sur-render of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received. Lieutenant-General, Gen. R. E. LEE.

To this Gen. Lee sent the following reply: April 8, 1865. GENERAL: I received at a late hour your note of to-day. In mine of yesterday I did not propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender of this army; but, as a restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desired to restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at 10 a. m. to-morrow on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket-lines of the two R. E. LEE.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT. This note: Grant received about midnight, GENERAL: Your note of yesterday received. have authority to treat on the subject of peace: the meeting proposed for 10 a. m. to-day could lead to I will state, however, General, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertains the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they

will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions o property not yet destroyed. Seriously hoping that



MOST PERFECT MADE Prepared by a physician with special regard to health. No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.

The best dry hop yeast in the world. Bread

raised by this yeast is light, white and wholesome like our grandmother's delicious bread CROCERS SELL THEM.

Price Baking Powder Co., Man'f'rs of Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, St. Louis, Mo. Chicago. III. Mention The National Tribune.



TEA CLUB ORDERS.

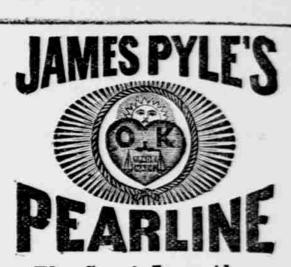
We have made a specialty since 1877 of GIVING AWAY as Premiums, to those who get up clubs for our goods, Dinner and Tea Sets, Gold Band Sets, Silverware, &c. Teas of all kinds, from 30 to 75 cents per pound. We do a very large Tea and Coffee business, besides sending out from 60 to 90 CLUB ORDERS each day. SILVER-PLATED CASTERS as Premiums with \$5, \$7 and \$10 orders. WHITE TEA SETS with \$10 orders. DECORATED TEA SETS with \$13. GOLD BAND or MOSS ROSE SETS, of 44 pieces, or DINNER SETS, of 112 pieces, with \$20 orders, and a host of other premiums. Send us postal and mention this paper, and we will send you full PRICE AND PREMIUM LIST. Freight charges average 75 cents per 100 pounds to points West. Average 75 cents per 100 pounds to points West.

GREAT LONDON TEA CO.,

891 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Mention The National Tribune.

A ary and commission. Expenses advanced. Sam-A ples and cases free. No peddling. Mutual Union Tea Co., 663 Seranton avenue, Cleveland, O.



The Great Invention. For EASY WASHING, IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR GOLD WATER. Without Harm to FABRIC or HANDS; and particularly adapted to Warm Climates, No family, rich or poor should be without it. Sold by all Grocers, but beware of vile imitations. PEARLINE is manufactured only to JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK,



so many, that it is no wonder we find the membership in each State running from one to thirty thousand. From the present time till after Decoration Day in May, and the National Encampment in June, there will be great activity in the organization. If you have not seen the New Illustrated G. A. R.

Catalogue issued by G. W. SIMMONS & CO., Boston,

Mass., send your address, and you will receive one free,

This house caters to supply the wants of every Post in the United States, and this Catalogue is the most complete

thing of the kind ever issued; it gives not only prices but SAMPLES. W. SIMMONS & CO.,

BOSTON, MASS. Mention The National Tribune. G. A. R and S. of V.



Hats, Swords, Belts, Rank Badges, Etc. FLAGS, BANNERS, ND THE CELEBRATED

ARMSTRONG UNIFORMS" KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, UNI-FORMED PATRIARCHS, ROBES AND COSTUMES

FOR LODGE, CHAPTER, COMMANDERY SOCIETY REGALIAS

MASONIC, I. O. O. F., K. P. And all other Societies CAPS for R. R. Men, Police Firemen.

And Everybody Wearing Uniform Caps.

for Catalogues of Goods Desired to E. A. ARMSTRONG.



"The Soldier's Record and Cer-tificate for the G. A. R." The finest work of the kind ever issued. Sells at Sight. Great inducement to Agents, write THE PETTIBONE M'F'G CO., Cincinnati. O.

PERSONS WHO LOST A LIMB OR Are RUPTURED or DEFORMED will hear of something greatly to their intrest by addressing Chas. Truax & Co., 81 Randolph-et., Chicago, III. Mention The National Tribune.

Chicago, sell the best Musical goods at lowest prices. Send for Catalog.

VIOLIN Instructor and 358 pieces Violin Music by mail 50c. Silver Steel Violin Strings, set of 4 by mail 25 cents.

A Violin Outfit Given Away. Any one can get one free. Sends tamp for catalogue; everything in the music line, and Watches, Magic Lanterns, Revolvers, &c. G. H.W. BATES & CO., Importers, 106 Sudbury St., Boston, Mass. Mention The National Tribuna.

and Stereopticons Views Illustrating | 120 page Illus. FREE C. T. MILLIGAN, PHILADELPHIA.



alogue of Presses, Type, Cards, &c., to the factory, Kelsey & Co., Meriden, Ct.

This Out a Return to us with TEN A GOLDEN BOX OF GOODS than anything else in America. AbsoluteCertainty. Need no capital. M. Young 173 Greenwich St. N. York.

BYKE'S REARD ELIXIR
Freew learness Mostades, Wassers of the first large of his or hair on haid bends in 20 to 10 days. No injury. Easily used.
But the work. Will prove it or firster.
But the work. Will prove it or firster.
A. In SHITH & PO., Sole Agt's, Palutline, If Manual or The North and Technique. Mention The National Tribune.

COURTSHIP and MARRIAGE
Wonderful secrets, revelations and
discoveries for married or single,
securing health, wealth and happiness
to all. This nature book of the pages, mailed for only
to cents by the Union Publishing Co., Newark, N. J. Mention The National Trioune.

IF YOU ARE MARRIED or contemplate taking this important step, we can send you information which you ought to know, and worth \$100. Valuable 16-page circular mailed free, by J. S. OGILVIE & Co., 33 Rose Street, New

GENTS. - LADIES and GENTS can easily carn \$15 A to \$50 weekly on our new issue, "Kings of Fortune."
All want to know how our great men made their fortunes, and this book tells you how. Large inducements. P. S. Send 75 cents for complete outfit, and on your first order to us we will allow you to deduct it. This gives outfit ree and a chance to make money first.

MANHATTAN PUP. CO., 21 Beekman St., N. Y.

Bro. Jonathan's Jokes
Sopages, Illustrated, Sent,
Postpaid, for Tweive Cents,

kroelslor Publishing Home, 29 & 31 Beekman St., New York. Sergion the Automat Tribune.

WAR Wanted to purchase, war newspapers and fractional currency. Give description and price. J. Howard, Box 5234, Boston, Mass. Mention The National Tribune. FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS PROSE.
CUTED under late Act of Congress. I have listed the parties entitled, and shall be glad to answer all in-

quirles relating to the same.

GEORGE E. LEMON,

615 Fifteenth St., Washington, D. C. OVER the Garden Wall, and 99 Songs, Words & Music, 19c. R. Hatbaway, 329 Wash, St., Boston, Mass. Mention The National Tribuna.

A GENTS!—The S. A. L. Eradicator out-sells every-thing. Empire Manuf g Co., 381 Canal St., N. Y. Mention The Nationa. Tripuce.